PHILADZIPHIA.

CEMETAL AND CHANGE. A

Incomes analizative Stak:

MORRIS I. HALLOWELL & CO.

Philadelphia,

Having reserved into their spientid new warehouse, entrances No.

187 Market and No. 21 North Fourth at, are opening for the awing

Finds in assertment of silk and pancy Goods, the opening for the arms silved for catent and variety will surpass may stock ever of rod in that early! Entering into their new store, which is own or rest Lanceving assertice, with a backers of an intensed amount already exhibited and intensing largely to horsework, expensively with those who bey you carri, and better in that the farces, system in jobbing goods by to have. Chrystal Prints.

who how you care, and believing that the fairces system in jobbing goods he to have
they will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credia are strong.
Under their case and matter cannot assement the necessity for charging large profits down the color, and by selling their goods at a VEX visital, anywher for winn non-sciences.

They mean to make it the normal of every judge of goods to bey upon the following range.
Cosh hugers will receive a discount of eight per cost. If the money he paid to par for fee, which is no days from date of him.

Uncertest manney will only be taken at its inarket value on the day life received.

To merchants of undoubted stending a credit of six months will be

Where it desired.

Where ironey is remitted in advance of meturity a discount at the ties of 12 per cert, per annual with he allowed.

They are from merchania rischus the easters cities the favor of an amountain of their sach, he my carried that they will be convinced to it is not for their interest in pay the large profite that are absorbed to their interest in pay the large precise that are absorbed to their interest in pay the large precise that are absorbed to their second in interest we no rive long open.

ESPENCHIED'S Haits for the present season are exmedically light, graceful and relegant, and the only scander is that
each adurable unity leaded that can be shared in the exceedingly
be price of 64 19. They are acknowledged to the exceedingly
by that end in Brosslery for \$4. The store it No 113 Markon si-LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Ma-ers of the best that and introducers of Stoles in quarterly pat-ractor beat-montawar. I may a Co. Hatters. Aster House,

REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their beames location, one on 4th Fratient to Mr. 6th involves, done done below Changled at 1 They are now proposed to achief their new Spring Styles consisting of Missie, Vetros, Lapostry, Brussele There by and Lapostry

English and American Floor G. Cloth, and all ask or goods portaining to the trade.

FOW LEIS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishess, Gotton Hall No Billiasses et New York

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES, —Persons wishing to purchase a maly slepast learnaneant we invited to off at the Wars-Recus at Georgesters & Technow No 5-8 freedway significated St. Nicholas Hotel, and cessorion their spleadid reprier methe and carred reserved Planus, which have been to much danted at the Cyptal Falor, and which received the First Promium—they are now othered for sale, together with a large assertment in every style of the sale.

A Camp-Spring Chorsing - Now ready an exten

for assertment of entirely new and well-made Clocking adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best cyles and will be said at be lowest possible prices. N.B. All stitles successful to be exactly as represented. Edward T. Hackert Clotking Emperion, No. 108 Falton-at. LACZ AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS.— The subscribers have on haid ten thousand Lake and dishin Ger-size from \$110 600 each, and will self for a few days only at less the cast dispersation. Also the changes places in the world to then cost of importation. Also the cheapest place in the world to boy Wir dow-shades. KELTY & FERCUSON, No Till Broadway and

MOURNING MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS .- BAR-MGURNING MILLISERY AND STANTHLASS. DANTHULSERW & WEND will open on Nonney, Tuesbay and Weinselbay, Merols 20, 21 and 21, their spring Styles of Paris Mouring Milliory and Kantilles, comercing the most beautiful describe ever exhibited tweether with the seek same must of Spring and Summer Goods over cherrid to the public. New Mouring Stern, No. 501 Breadway, between the St. Nonneas and Matropolitan Peters. HEAD FROM BARTHOLOGIE & WEND
DEFINACE SALAMANDER BAFES.—ROBE M. PATMICK is the cole mainfacturer in the United States of the above
celebrated States and F. C. Golfo, a impenetrable Definace Lexis and
Gross Bars, the best sales and lack combined in the world. Depot,
No. 112 Parilet, one door below Malden-line, formarly No. 39
Johnst.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES. - Long known, se-

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL be prepared on end after the let March, 1854, to receive application for Learning on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Assets § \$0.00, in noise in on visco of premiums.

Office No. 2 Marchanist Exchange.

John L. Aspinwall, John Auchinoises, John Auchinoises,
James Brown,
K. D. Carlle
George Christ,
Prancis Cuttenes,
Evagere Buttin,
Achert Funnet, Jr.,
Frachicle U. Krister,
Joseph Gaillett Jr.,
Massell Gristoni,
J. Woonweard Haven,
Sichnad Irvin,
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry KoorGeorge E. Kualardt,

Charles Lamson.
Alex M Lawrence,
Arthur Leary,
Fortimer Livingson,
W A Platentia.
Frederick W Read,
P A. H Rensud. P. A. H. Remand, Thomas Rigney, G. H. Sond, F. A. Shamachar, Watta Shamachar, Watta Shamachar, Watta Shamachar, Samuel Reservator, Samuel Reservator, Samuel Reservator, Samuel Frampon, John S Williams, William S Wilson. C. W. FARRA, Prosident. ALVERD OCCUR. Vice-Prosident

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

\$1,000 REWARD .- CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES--The unequaled excellence of SINGER's Sculing Machines is no established fact. We are calling them, with perfect right to do so, and at most reasonable prices. The

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the public from his own modereds; which is illustrated in the advertishment that I. M. Sleger has a suit public a cliust us for infringing the Marcy & Johnson prient. We have no salist us for in the sewapapers believing that the best method of attancing importers is to meet them in court whenever they dure else no appear. If any are desirous of scaling a certified copy of the Microy & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 4-5 Breadway.

Gravers, blazers in Co.

New Music. -" Home, where changes never come. MELOHOUS.—The double-hayed Melodeons of Good man & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which Horach Warras, No. 223 Bondway, is Sole Agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only ones toroid in the epoal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Sonds Time Day at 125 o'ctock at the Merchines Exchange For particulars, we refer to his advertisement in an-mber solvent.

CARPETINGS .- YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pontlet. Madison-at, offer for sale at the lowest raise, an extensive as many of Carpetings, Ficor Oil-Cloths, and all other articles per

Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, both Eaglish and American, Od Cloths from 3 to 2t feet wide, Enge Mats. Window Shudes Lice Carteins, Corulora &c., in great variety at J P. Townson, & Co.'s, No. 701 Greanwich at Carpets made at difficult of the best magnet. An assortment of Pianos may be found at

Pianos. An assortanent of Flanos may be found at the great Music and Plano Bopt No. 333 Franders, which for variety and eacellence of style purity and richness of fam, and perfection of make cannot be excelled in New York 2 and your city in the Union, comprising T Gilbert 6 for World's Sur Premium Planos, without which the Jollan, and with trou frames and circular scales, Gilbert's bondoir Flanos. Ballet for the distance and circular scales, Gilbert's bondoir Flanos. Haltet & to a House on Flanos, etc the eld astablished firm Haltet & to 3 House of the factories, and lower than of any other scale in the country.

House, Or any other scale in the country.

House, Warans, sole Agent No 383 Groad way.

ORATOR PUFF had two tones to his vioce, but the

DON'T GO TO CHURCH.—If your throat is sore or lung irritated don't to to church or to the play without a few of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAYERS in your pocket. They single cough in ten minutes, and cure a sore throat in an hour 25 cents a box. C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Darriay at, General Agents for New York and cylindry.

The hair, the natural drapery of the intellectual The bart, the initiative dispersion of an and there is no ex-une for its being otherwise, when CR stratomore Excelsion Dra mill turn is from gray, red or exhibit to a glouid as brown or black in a few moments. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Astor House THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, -Our Semi-Weekly THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Our Semi-Weekly spinited on the same paper as the present enlarged Weekly, and we arge our country friends who have no daily nail, or think they cannot afford a Daily paper, to give this an examination. We always attady to condense the largest possible amount of useful and interesting our Weekly; yet it is physically impossible that we should print there the whole of our letters from Europe. Ania Minor, California, Mexico, Cenned America, &c. &c. But all there are given in our Semi-Weekly, and there is not another reper issued in the world which contains so large an amount of mainly original reading for so small a sum and we trust that, since Postage has been conduced as a serie legatelie, there are shousands of our friends who have high-arto taken the Weekly who will hencefurth take the Semi-Weekly. We will send a speciate in to my one who, without subjecting an ay oppose, shall see fit to apply for it.

Single Copy. 43 05
Two Copies for 5 05
Five Copies for 5 10
Address Greekey & McKeretti, Tribute Office, N. T.

PROPRIETIC WISDOM.-The parents of Stephen A. Donglas deserve great credit for discrimination in the bestowal of names. The traitor to Freedom and Humanity, who would fain sell the rights of millions unbor n to the traffic ers in human flesh, and blast half a continent with the mildew of bondage, bears the appropriate name of Ste-phen ARNOLD Douglas! Let him be called "Arhold " Douglas."

New Pork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Geomunications. Whatever is resended for insertion must be authenticated by the name an address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication .

J. Ansorn - You mention neither your Part Office not State

The price for advertising in the WERELY TRISURE will hereafter be FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly about has now reached the unpresedented number of 100,600 copies.

We shall issue, THIS MORNING, The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwick Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer; Money and Market Reports,

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk This Morning Price 6 cents

A special messenger for Madrid, with dispatches to Minister Soule, sailed in the Steamer on Saturday. Of course the Black Warrior affair is the moving cause for this extraordinary communication. We have advices from Havans to the 14th inst. The Black Warrior was still in the hands of the Cuban authorities, most of the crew remaining on board the U.S. steamer Fulton.

We give this morning a very full report of the serious riot which took place in New-Haven on Friday night.

The severe storm of wind which prevailed here on Seturday, was a perfect tornado at Troy and Albaay. The telegraphs in that direction are all down, but we have pretty full accounts by mail. In Albany a great number of buildings were unroofed but no persons seriously injured. In Troy several lives are supposed to have been lost. The storm extended with considerable severity from Central New-York to Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

For some three years past, the true men of Cauneoinundation. The passage of the Compromise measures and the natural repugnance of Freemen to the harsh provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law were seized upon by certain manufacturers of carriages for planters and whips and shackles for chattels as pretexts for the desertion and betrayal of their old Whig associates: and thus with the counivance of a few bogus Free Soilers. Roger S. Baldwin was thrown out of the Scante and Isane Toncey elected in his stead-merely to save the Union and quell anti-Slavery agitation! Thus Seymour was repeatedly chosen Governor and the Presidential vote of the State given to Pierce in 1852. And now we see the upshot of all this in the wanton, useless, aggressive pre-Slavery agitation commenced by Douglas, seconded by Pierce, sustained by the voice and vote of Toucey, and to be consummated (if at all) by the aid of Ingersoil, who has been twice chosen to Congress from a Whig District because of his alleged hostility to agitation respecting Slavery.

"It is a long lane that has no turn." The volunteer offer of Nebraska to Slavery by the betrayers of the North is arousing a free spirit which ean hardly be resisted even by the case hardened Regulars of Pierce's own New-Hampshire. When Sham Democracy can hardly or not at all hold the Granite State it has not the ghest of a chance for Connecticut There, the handwriting is already on the wall, and it needs no Daniel to interpret it to the trembling Belshazzars whom it informs that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that the power they have abused is about to pass into other and worthier

We entreat the advocates of Temperance, Public Faith and Freedom in Connecticut to do nothing which shall by possibility mar the completeness of their appreaching triumph. If they will banish all heartburnings and perty jealousies and work heartly together for the great objects common to all, their victory will be complete on every point and its fruits all that could be desired. We do not believe that the Free-Sollers can be used to return another follower of Douglas to the Senate; we e must think they will even throw away their votes where the chance is proffered them to clest to the Legislature friends of Liquor Prohibition and steadfast opponents of the Nebraska Iniquity, or permit the triumph of the satellites of Seymour and Toucey Let the right men be selected for Whig candidates-men whose record is unsulfied and whose characters guarantee their fidelity to principle-and the victory of the Right must be overwhelming. Close your ranks, friends of Temperance and Free Labor! and your triumph shall be such as to nerve the arms and gladden the hearts of your compatriots throughout

THE TEMPERANCE LAW-WHEN SHALL IT TAKE EFFECT!

The Assembly will proceed this morning to debate and decide the question of time for the taking effect of the Liquor Law. And, however this question may be decided, we shall accept the decision as final and urge the concurrence of the Senate and the People. But, while the question remains an open one, we not to be them, and stated that the reason why they were ashore heard once more and for the last time with regard

Three periods are named and will be considered in the action of the House to lay -the let of May, 1st of August and let of December respectively. We greatly

1. It suits the People best, and especially the friends of week, hearing opinions on this subject from all sides. Among the many ardent champions of Liquor Proone expressed a preference for several months' delay. while very many desired that the Prohibition should many who professed to regard Liquor Prohibition as a talent and labor bestowed in the commercial service humbug, which would have its day and vanish like | would do more for them than it now does in the nationother humbugs; but even these very generally said, al service, and hence we find officers taking posts on that, apart from the liquor-dealers and political managers, there is absolutely no difference of opinion in prefer that the Prohibition should take effect at an what ceneti utes dignity or rank. We yet imperfectly

2. We want the main question reviewed by the People at their next Election -It is manifest that the Liquor question will enter largely into the ensuing contest. and that no shape that can be given to the bill will provent this. We hope and trust that the present egislature will, by a separate act, making no reference to this one, enable and invite the electors of our State to vote directly and squarely on the question of Liquor Prohibition or No Prohibition at the Fall Elec- in the same harness of dignity. This is the first barba and den't want to be obliged, even by possibility, to vote for a Nebrasha Assemblyman in order to do so. The liberty we thus desire for ourselves, we desire also for Temperance men who favor the Nebraska bill, if to Prohibition, also. Let us all have a chance to vote. so that the canvass shall determine what we want and what we don't want, and don't compel us to vote so | mitted to the august presence of military royalty. So that the result shall prove nothing at all but the insx- in every other country of the continent of Europe; and tricable confusion wherein every thing has been mixed the only honor to be bestowed on a Humboldt whose up and involved. But pass the act of Prohibition, let it take effect forthwith, and invite the People to affirm or overrule the main prin-

the Legislature but " Will you in good faith be got-"erned in your legislative action on the subject of Temperance and Liquor, by the declared vote of a "majority of the whole People of our State !" If they say Yes, and are men who can be trusted, we need inquire no further on this subject, but go on to elect Members favorable or opposed to the Nebraska bill. for or against Gov. Seward, or to divide on any other question, as we may severally think proper. And as it is certain that the Temperance law must stand or fell by the result of next autumn, we greatly prefer that it be risked on a direct, straight-forward vote, which shows exactly what the People mean, than that its fate depend on the combinations and chances of party politics. What carnest friend of Ten perance, or of Popular Sovereignty, can decide otherwise!

3. We want to be going ahead .- No intelligent alvocate of Prohibition supposes that the Act can be more then half enforced the first year at any rate. There will be unexpired licenses to bother us at best, and our Law must run the gauntlet of Judicial Fogyism. which always looks with an evil eye on novelties, and den't belive it legally possible to do anything that was not done by our grandfathers. As we are to have a year of turmoil and sgitation on Temperance any how, let us get the matter in such shape that our next Logisiature, under fresh and direct instructions from the People, may proceed to stop any holes in the law that lawyer subtlety, stimulated by liberal fees from the Rumselling interest, may be able to pick, so that the whole business may be brought to a focus next year. Do let us move on!

4. Temperance cannot gain by delay .- The Distillers and Liquor-Dealers will be no nearer ready to stop in December than they now are, and no better sa isfied that the People are really after them and have determined to shut them up. But if a Temperance Logis lature postpones the taking effect of our Law to December, they will argue that we are afraid of the regoli from its operation, and will make capital with the besiteting on that ground. Thousands will remain in the Lieuer business and fight us with desperation in the Fall, who if the Law takes effect in May, will quit tienthave been over-horne by a pro-Slavery and Liquor this for some usoful calling, and either vote with us peat fall or feel but a vague and languid interest in the question. Promptitude, energy and confidence on the part of our legislators will infuse like qualities into their supporters.

-As to the political effect of the Liquor law and its prompt colorcement, we do not care to consider it. We never saw much good achieved or evil averted by politicians' finesses. The best way-nay, the only good way-is to go shead and do whatever is right, trusting to the right to sustain itself and its friends. " He that would zave his life shall lose it." while he who risks and is willing to lose it for right's sake shall save it. Let the right course be taken, and we shall await the result without fear and encounter defeat, if need be, without remorse. Timidily provokes disaster when intrepidity would avert it.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued The Navel Register for 1854. We have made a compilation as follows relative to the pay and service of Captains and Commanders. The tabular form will enable the reader to see at a glance the needful matter:

	Service and pay of the skilyeeight Capterias and ferring. Total cancer for a 4-3,000 per year. 1,100 years, 5 mountle. Share doly, at \$2,300 per year. 6.32 years, 6 mountle. Chemberger at \$2,300 per year. 1,102 years. 7 mountle. How long in certifice. 3,011 years, 5 mountle. Total pay for year service. 4,011 years, 5 mountle. Total pay for shore duly 2,50 year. Total pay while uncomplyed. 2,50 year. Total pay while uncomplyed. 2,50 year.
	Total pay for who's term of service
	Total year for whole term of service

The grand totals of the above are

Total sea service, 2,341 years 5 months; shore duty, 261 years; unemployed, 2,648 years I mouth; how ng in service, 6,250 years 5 months; total pay for sea service, \$7,001,583; total pay for shore duty, \$3,549,-; total pay while neemployed, \$5,608,208; total pay for whole term of service, \$16,178,791.

The 68 Captains have been connected with the Navy, on an average, 44 years each; none less than 41 years; and their average total pay during that time was each about \$137,500 for the whole period. The 97 Commanders an average of 324 years each, and none less than 30 years, and their average total pay is each about \$70,500. Of the Captains 39, of the Commandand 48 respectively from the slave States. It will be seen from this that the pay of officers is a small item n our national expenses, and, as promotions are slow,

During the administration of Martin Van Buren, the then official gazette at Washington, The Globe, made a furious onslaught on the officers of the Navy, whom it characterized as skulking idlers ashore, and not earning their living. The affair created much sensation at the time, especially as meetings of officers of the Navy were held which repelled the charges brought against was because there was nothing offered them to do. This seemed to be fair argument, for everybody is aware that a Secretary's command to an officer to go to sea is imperative, it being always understood that the sailer whether efficer or man, has human sympaprefer the earliest of these days, for the following rea- thies to the follest extent, and, after a long cruise, should have the right to stay for a time with his family and friends on land, and that, in addition where na-Temperance.-We have traveled much through our val shore-commands are at the disposal of the Secreta-State since January, and especially during the last 1y, they should be given, other things equal, to officers who have done most duty at sea.

We have long been of opinion that our Navy needs a hibition we have met, we cannot now remember that radical reform : that premotions are too slow, because officers, especially of the superannuated and invalid class, are too numerous. It is now becoming a prevatake effect forthwith. On the other side, we have met | lent opinion among naval men, that the same amount of It is clear that the experiment must be tried; so let | the eccan mail steamers. This we consider a more us have it commenced at once, and it will be the opening wedge for a healthier state of feeling as rescener ended." We do most undoubtingly believe gards the attractions and dignities of the two services. the military and commercial marine. Although we have a Republic in this country, we are largely affected our State on the point in question, and that all parties by European, especially English antecedents, as to understand the principle of Individualism, the great philosophy of which is yet to redeem mankind from prorance and bondage. To make our meaning clear, let us instance Europe in comparison with America. First, let us take Russia: In that Empire all honor springs from the creature of the nation-the Government-and all that honor runs in military grooves. An Archbishop of the Russe-Greek Church ranks with a Field-Marshal, and College Professors and Colonels go tion. We are bound to vote for Prohibition any how, rous stage of society. As we arrive in France we find under the "great" Napoleon the legion of honor, a military insignia put alike on the breasts of the mob of Vaulty-Fair, whether military or civilian-the college discipline "enregimented," to use Napoleon's word: such there be, and for Nebraska men who are hostile | and no relentific man admitted to Cour; unless he had a military title first-is other words, civil service must lick the boots of the military to qualify itself to be adlife is passed exclusively in the pursuit of knowledge civinely tranquil is to dub him Baron, a title derived from the military thieves and murderers who built ciple involved at the Fall Election, and then the voters castles on the Rhine. Coming to England, we find es-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854. account of the commercial prependerance of that country. Hence literature has always been despised in England, "and the men in office do not care a rush." says The London Spectator, "for purely literary men, being of no service to them." The example of Sir Walter Scott affords no exception, he being a Tory rolltician; per of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, for he is an aristocrat by birth, and a politician in Parliament. The mere literary or scientific man in England is essentially despised, and always will be so, so long as the military hereditary principle is held to, and the Government is looked upon as the fountain of honor, instead of a mere police-office, to keep people from picking one another's pockets and kicking one another's shins. Hence Stephenson, the engineer, after twenty years of glory, after baving done more for the material wealth of England than any other man of this century. was graciously offered, the other day, a knighthood, an horor bestowed on cheesemongers who fetch up an address, and which the great man properly and proudly declined. Now, this idea that Government is the fountain of

bener, we have inherited largely from Europe, and it prevails chiefly in the South, where polities or official station of some kind or other is so esteemed. Hence young men, who would feel it beneath them to enter the merchant service, or a counting-house, or a shop, are quartered on the people in Governmental bureaux. or the Army or Navy; and the Register which we have just quoted shows that it is much better for a man to carre out his own career in almost any way than to be in the Navy fifty-three years, and of that period " waiting · thirty five years to get something to do" up to his standard of sublition. The technical honors of the Government are a mere feudal fetch-a shabby, paltry sham. They are independent of superior talent or genius, and are affairs of purely gradual advancement. They are toys fit only for children, and, considering the stakes which the Battles of Peace now offer, we think it would infinitely better become our young men of spirit, if they wish to follow the sea, to enter the merchant rather than the national marine, and show that it is the man who makes the rank and not the rank which makes the man. As it is there are abuses in the Navy, but these grow out of the fact that the ships are few and the officers many. There should be a reform in justice to the officers and to the nation, but without any increase of the expense of the Navy. The worst sign of decay in a nation is the dependence of individu als or classes on the Government. That is the whole difficulty with France, which is a nation of office holders, dependent on the will of a central despot. It is a false condition for any body of men to be in to depend on the whim or capacity of a government for their daily bread. Let them practice self-reliance and they will not wait for promotion: it will be more likely to be buckled on their backs.

THE AFFAIR AT HAVANA.

On Saturday a messenger sailed from this port for Spain to carry a demand for a settlement of the affair of the Black Warrior, seized by the revenue officers at Havana, and as we learn by the Crescent City, which arrived here last evening, still in their possession. The circumstances of the case have already been laid before our readers, but as the statement on both sides are naturally contradictory, we proceed, though in the absence of official Spanish documents, to sum up the facts as far as they now appear to be made out. The Black Warrior is an indifferent ship, owned

mostly in Mobile, but partly in New-York, and is worth some \$125,000. She has run nearly two years between this port and Mobile, touching regularly at Havana on her way coming and going. She has been allowed to enter and depart from Havana without reporting her cargo to the authorities of that port-for that cargo bas always been carried direct from New-York to Mobile, or vice versa from Mobile to New-York. The steamer has never landed at Havana nor received on board at that port any commodities of commerce whatever-her sole object in touching there having been to land or to receive passengers. The revenue authorities at Havana have always perfectly understood this. It is not her case alone, but the case of the other steamers running from this City to ports on the Gulf Mexico and to the Isthmus. To prevent contrahand trade, all these slips have always been put under surveillance from the time of their arrival till their departure. It has been perfectly well known that the Black Warrior, and the other stramers, carried cargoes, but they have been invariably passed through the Custom-House as "in ballast." This kind of entry has been permitted, notwithstanding a revenue law has always existed requiring that a duty should be paid on the cargo of all vessels entering and departlog from the port, although the vessel should neither land nor receive on board any thing while there. The course of the Black Warrior, and of our other steamers, has, therefore, been in direct violation of the letter of the revenue laws of the port of Havana. These laws, however, not having been enforced against the Black Warrior during the thirty voyages she has hade to that port, notwithstanding the knowledge or the fact of the authorities of the notorious viciation of them, her owners and agents had some right to suppose, and to set upon the supposition, that there had been an actunl suspension of them in respect to that ship. The law requiring the transit dues on the cargo baving been toally suspended in practice, it was fair to expect that me notice would be given that the law would be revived, in case it were the intention of the authorities to revive and enforce it. If no such notice was given, the seizure of the Black Warrior and the confiscation of her cargo, is an act of flagrant injustice. But on the other hand, if the authorities promulgated the fact that the law would be enforced, then no blame can attach to them for the seixure of the ship for a further violation of it.

The whole case turns, therefore, upon the fact of whether or not due notice were given of the revival of an obsolete law on port regulations, in its application to the Black Warrior, which law by its sudden revival has resulted in the seizure of the ship and the confiscation of her cargo. This question we are unable to answer. We presume that the President is unable to answer it, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations is unable to answer it. The papers laid before Congress on Wednesday do not answer it. The report from Mr. Robertson, the acting Consul at Havana, afords good ground for the conjecture that the Spanish authorities intend to allege that such notice was given. On the other hand, the same document, and the statement of the consignees of the ship, go to show that such notice was not given. At present, we have but the statement of one side, and we must await that of the other, before an intelligent judgment on the case can

At this point it is easy to branch off into conjectures. We may suppose that the Cuban officers have sprung a trap upon the Black Warrior, from unworthy purposes gain or from hostile feelings. The supposition may be true or false. We may suppose the solzure of that ship to have been an intentional outrage upon our flag, and a designed act of piracy upon private property. We may also presume it was the intention of the consiguees of the vessel to dodge or defy the revenue laws of

All these suppositions are easy, but it may turn out that they are all slike unfounded. But, whather true or false, it is impossible for Congress or the Government to act upon them. They can only act upon facts, and facts are but slowly developed, officially, to say the least. It would seem that the Cuban officials had acted without any enlightened regard to their own interest. and obstinately and harship toward the agents of the ship. The fact that they refused to allow the captain will have no question to ask of the fival candidates for sentially feudal principles and practices in the Govern to correct his manifest, although he had lost his right

ment, though not so plain to the ordinary observer, on | to demand the correction, would appear to demonstrate so much as this. Unless the authorities desired to confiscate the cargo, here was an easy mode of letting off the offending parties, and at the same time signifying the purposes of the Government in the future. But provincial authorities are, proverbially, all over the world, a self-sufficient, arrogant, mutton headed set. And this fact must be taken into the account in measuring their offenses of act or of intention in this par-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

We have before us a dozen journals of the latest dates from the Granite State. They do not dispel all doubts with regard to the result of the Election there, but they show that the Administration majority of some 5 500 last year has been cut down about three fourths, while the new Legislature is so close that we can hardly determine which side will preponderate until it shall have assembled and chosen its officers. It now looks as though these must be anti-Pierce as well as anti-Nebraska, but we will not be too confident. Let us hear what those nearer the field of conflict have to say :

The Atlas (Boston)-always well informed with respect to New-Hampshire Politics-in its impression of Saturday savs:

"We have a few additional returns of Representatives We have a few additional returns of Representatives from New-Hampshire, which still appear to indicate that the Administration have lost the House of Representatives, and with it the control of the Legislature. We have returns from nearly every town in the State. They stand as follows:

"Mr. Baker is elected Governor, but not by one third of the claim that is made for him by the Loco Foco press. Instead of being three thousand, his majority will be hardly a thousand." The Manchester Democrat, (N. H.,) of the 16th says :

"The veters of this State on Tuesday nobly rebuked the Senatorial traitors at Washington, by electing an anti No-braska House, and reducing the 5,400 majority of last year

about 900. In the House 151 Whigs and Free Democrats are cied, to 148 pro-Slaver; Democrats, and three remain to be heard from.
In the Senate, Hunkers are elected in Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12; Whigs in Nos. 3 and 9; no choice in Nos. 2, 5

" in the Council, the Hunkers have elected in Rocking-In the Council, the Hunkers have elected in Rocking-ham, Strafford & Grafton; no choice in Cheshire, and denbiful in Hillsborough District. "We have elected a heat of true and falented men to the House, smong whom are Nathaniel S. Berry and Mason

W. Tappan.

"There are a great many more anti-Nebraska men on the street to day than there were last Monday.

"The Hon. John Aiwood wanted but two votes of an election as Representative from New Boston."

The New-Hampshire Gazet's (Dem .- Portsmouth) of

The New Hampshire Gazetie (Dem.—Portsmouth) of Saturday says:

"The returns as far asreceived, indicate the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by from two to three thousand majority, eight Democratic and two Whig Senators, and no choice in Districts V. and VII. The complexion of the House is not fully decided. We believe there will be a small Democratic majority. The last returns from Concord indicate as follows: For the House, 138 Democrats, 145 Opposition. The towns to hear from elected last year 23 Democrats and 3 Whigs.

"We believe the full returns will show a working Democratic majority in the House, insuring our two United States Senators. If the Democrats succeed in this, it will be a great triumph, considering the odds with which they have had to contend, and the complete coalition of all the opposing factions—Whig, Abolition, Temperance, Nobraska, and Native Americanism. The Nebraska question was brought into the contest at an unfortunate time, and was represented as an issue in the election by our opponents. Many of the clergy were quite active in placing this question before the people as one to be settled by our election; and some of them were very active at Abolition meetings. Money was poured out like water, and no offorts were wanting by the combined army of Federalists to defeat the election. The prize was a rich one—two United States Senators—but they have lost it.

"We shall be able next week to complete our tables and give the result from the whole State, when we hope to present the matter in a more cheering aspect. The Coalitionists are crowing loudly over what they term a victory; but their figures exhibit several errors, which would materially alter the result. Even with a majority in the House, they can only prevent the election of two Democratic United States Senators."

The New Hampshire Statesman (Whig—Cencord) of

The New Hampshire Statesman (Whig-Concord) of Saturday, persists in its claim that 155 Whigs and Free Soilers are chosen, to the House-a clear majerity-to 226 Democrats, and Towns electing 20 to be heard from, which, should they all be adverse, would still leave a Whig and Free Soil majority of 4.

would still leave a Wing and Free Soil majority of 4.

"A very large portion of the freemen of New-Hampshire have at last reached one of those green spots found occasionally in even the most boundless and trackless desarts. The State election on Treeday was a perfect tornado; and, if it had not taken place so early by a month, would have attraly routed the Democratic party. As it is, their majority of 29 in the present Legislature is completely overcome, and such a thing as the choice of persons for the United States Scante so much as even suspected of friend.

come and such a thing as the choice of persons for the Luited States Senate so much as even suspected of friendship for the Nebraska bill, as it passed the Senate, is one of the most improbable of human events.

"The result is one that has awakened unbounded joy throughout New Hampshire, and in all places beyond it where the dechive news has gone. The occasion is one on which much might be said in the way of exultation over a disabled if not unterly fallen foe; but we prefer to regard it exclusively in the light of a moral triumph; a victory of right over wrong—not a partisan conquest.

"There are a thousand occurrences connected with the Election, which flow in upon the mind of every one on

Election, which flow in upon the mind of every one on becoming aware of this autonishing resolt. Chief among them is the notorious fact that never in the political histery of elections in the Union were so direct and all powerful efforts put forth by a National Administration to control a local election. The United States District Attorney for Massachusetts came hither to instruct the people, and others in effice under the Administration, in that and other States, were constantly upon the alert in the highways and by ways of New Hampshire, numerous as the files of Egypt, and most abundantly supplied with money raised abroad to purchase the freemen of the Granite State. Special messengers were constantly proceeding from Washington to this city, and hence to that center of political influence and power, so arranging matters as it was believed would preduce an emphatic voice in this State in behalf of the idol object now possessing the mind and heart of the Administration. Vast sums of money were expended by the Demo-Election, which flow in upon the mind of every one on object new possessing the third and heart of the Adminis-tration. Vest sums of money were expended by the Demo-crats, but all was of no avail. The people had become aroused to the appelling trjustice in the matter of revoking the great Compromises of 1850 and 1850, and their dis-plicative at the first announcement of the great purpose of the Netraska bili rapidly assumed the form of determined

the Netraska our rapidly assumed the form of determined and bold resistance.

Much more might be said, but here is enough for the present. Let the result be improved as a moral rather than a partisan triumph. Its influence for good will be bounded only by the limits of the Union. Let discretion guilde the ways of those who have achieved this most brit-tion; result, remembering that in a free government, public opinion changes and vibrates like the wind; and that it requires the wisdom of the wirest, lest what is gained by one political revolution be speedily lost by another." -Our readers will of course understand that seve-

ral Members are claimed as Whigs or Free-Soilers by The Statesman whom The Patriot publishes in its list as Democrats." Which is right we have as yet no means of determining. But it is quite probable that several of them are Democrats who have been alienated from "the powers that be" by that Nebraska bill, and who were for that reason supported and elected by Whigs, Free-Soilers and anti-Nebraska Democrats. Among the members thus contested are these:

Willon-E.F Perkins
Conogn-Wm P. Weeks.
Enfeld-George W. Conont

delora-Elleha A. Heath Conoun-Wm P. Weeks.

Lingled-George W. Conant.

The nton-Herod Videld Solten-Lewis Richards.

Sultan-Lewis Richards.

The Statesman gives the following aggregates for Governor: 1854.

1853.

Roelinghem ...

160 Towns....20 391 15,990 7,115 21,067 15,503 10,333 In the above towns, Martin had 3,286 majority; Baker now is in a ninerity 68.

The following table of Members elect from the cities and large towns, as contrasted with their representa-

tion last year, will show that a great change in the

public mind has commenced in the voters of intelli-

gence, whence it will probably diffuse itself through

1853. Espa Opp. Adm. V 0..... Dover..... Meredith 0..... 0...... Claremont..... Total...... 91 . 10...... 8

New Jersey.—The Camden and Amboy Land ture adjourned on Friday last, having extended charter of the Railroad owners for twenty years for the time it was to expire-now some twelve or to by the decisive vote of 38 to 20. It is a hopeful sp that the original attempt to extend the Monopole well as the charter of the Railroad kings had to abandoned-the bolus being deemed too strong to taken with safety otherwise than in broken doses & the companies will have to elect another Legislas to extend their Monopoly; and they must do it me or the Maine Law will be passed ahead of them, to thereafter it will not be easy for them to elect large latures at all. Money and enormous patronage as great way: but without Rum, they will hardly and to hold New-Jersey longer in the detested chains the Railroad Monopoly.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE NEBRASKA BILL.—As our not may not have access to the considerations urged by also supporters of the Nebraska bill, we give a few gens to an article in The Richmond Examiner upon the recommercial to Congress of Bishop Waishtell and others gymen of various denominations in this City. This has once one of the ablest and frankest slavish journals speaks of the memorial as follows:

"The remonstrants say, 'the introduction of siava, "The remonstrants say, 'the introduction of siava, 'conservated to freedom by the plighted faith of it 'stated say and irrepoclable concentrate, and by the sid-ciains of religion and liberty. We will not stop to the historical falsebood, the higosed kenerance and phemy that are packed away together in this short p ing to quote other unblinking violations of truth con-cency and chirchian moderate, and charles the

pheny that are packet and charged in group of the infernal packet and charged and charged in the infernal packet and charged in the infernal packet and charged in the north of the infernal packet and the infernal packet and the infernal packet and the state and the single and the state and t

In the article from which the above elegant extraction taken. The Examiner quotes a tale from the work also Het Corn, with the assertion that THE TRIBUNE Cab sponsor for that work, a statement which is simply noting With that tale for a text our cotemporary proceeds to be nounce northern vice and hypocricy especially as beinging to the clergy. Now, it is not necessary to defeat a ministers of the free States from the wholesale imputes cast upon them by a journal so indifferent to the fact un the meaning of words as the above extracts proves Tugs aminer to be. But if they were the vidains he alleges !! difficult to see how that would justify the South in robin the North of the only consideration for a bargain feet upon her by the South which long since received and si enjoys all that this consideration was given for. Northern ministers may, some of them, be scoundrels, but our that excuse such a gigantic piece of scoundrelism as this which The Examiner defends with such reckless bonbes and inflated disregard of truth and decency !

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN EUROPE.-The following extract of a private letter from London will be real with interest by men of all parties : "It seems indeed that it is the object of the Administra

tion of the United States to puzzle the Europeans. First we had the Inaugural and its professions of sympathy with the cause of liberty in Europe, followed by Marcy's circu lar denouncing court liveries, and then a batch of diple matic agents were sent to Europe who do not seem to he any other mission than to amuse themselves, to dance the dance of fools, to court the aristocracy and despotism of Europe, and to be ashamed of Republicanism. Wes that young Cass in Rome, the open and avowed enemye European Republicanism, is maintained in his position, be cause he adulates the Pope and his Cardinals; we sa Mason in gold-embroidered livery at the same court whe Mr. Sandford had already been received in citizen's dreat But one of the many Embassadors, attachés, and Consil one at last in London had the courage to behave like Republican; he discharges his business in the most efficient way; he informs himself about the material resources of the country to which he has been sent, and employs his time in procuring information as to the possibility of the extenses of American commerce, while at his house and table be receives not the titled loafers of European Courts, but the men of the people, the representatives of progress, the for eign republicans cast by the reactionary storm on the shores of England. This is George Sanders, and what is his reward? He is not confirmed by the Senate. Indeed, if it is the object of the Senata to show that all their sympather for freedom are humbug, and that it is their intention to spit upon European liberty and to kneel down before Can Kaisers, and Emperors, then they have acted wisely. Id not think that any act of the Senate could have brought greater discredit on the Democratic party, than the rejection

of George Sanders's nomination THE GADSDEN TREATY.-As the Senate has still to de

cide upon this treaty, it is a matter of interest to know hos it is regarded at Mexico, and accordingly we translate the following passage from the Mexican correspondence of the Diario of Havana. It will be seen that the Mexicans think they have decidedly got the best end of the barrain since they are to have twenty millions for what is described as a little piece of uninhabited country, and there is little

since they are to have twenty millions for what is described as a little piece of uninhabited country, and there is little doubt that they are right in that opinion:

"The treaty in regard to the acttlement of the doubtful question relaced by the possession of Messilla Valley was necessary for Mexico unless she was willing to go to war with the United States, which would not be possible with chances of success at this moment of coorganizing the country as to its finances and its army, and giving force and vigor to public authority. For the rest, the articles are considered sufficiently satisfactory, for the cession of the little portion of uninhabited territory in dispute, and the abrogation of article 11 of the Guadaloupe Treaty, which in reality was illusory since its meaning was disputed and the United States might easily have converted the obligation it weathought to have imposed upon them into a very injurious protectorate over that part of the frontier. Mexico will receive in compensation \$20,000,000, a sum which appears evorbitant compared with what she received in 1818 for a territory considerably larger and more thickly popoled. Of this sum five militions will be appropriated to estinguish all claims of the Americans against Mexico, including those connected with the Garay grant. The treaty was submitted to the United States Senate on the 16th ult. with some slight modifications, which his Most Serene Highness, Gen. Santa Anna, has accepted. It is to be hoped that they may very soon be definitely approved since the treaty will establish harmony with our neighbors, guard Lower California against the incursions of the fillibusters and provide the Government with sufficient means to consolidate order, organize the finances and discipline an army which can coatest the refuse of the demagogues who have taken re

he refuse of the demographics who have taken refuge of he unleadthy consts of the South."

It we ald appear from this extract that Santa Anna has not only made a splendid bargain with Mr. Gadaden, but that without these fifteen millions of cash, he will find it difficult to maintain himself in power, and carry out his patriotic

VALUE OF A VOTE - A corresp udent writes to THE TRIBUNE that Dr. George B. Gale, of Exeter, N. H. doing business in Lowell, being strongly impressed with the idea that a single vote might be of special importance in the recent election, left his business on Monday and returned home. The next day was a "tug of war. of Representatives was carried one at a time, after repeated trials, by one majority, finally resulting in the choice of four Whigs to two Democrats and one no chaits.

DEATHS-FIRES, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Philadelphia, March 19, 1894. Vesterday afternoen, James Shaw, a lad of 13, in company with his brother and another boy, went to play near a lime kills in the vicinity of Lombard and to play near a lime kills in the vicinity of Lombard and Willow six, and after being there come time, the two latter retarned home leaving the former. His parents becoming alarmed at his protected absence, went in search of him, when they were horrified by finding him dead, with both his feet and hands burned to a cripp. The presumption is that the lad became sufficiented by inhaling the gas generated from the kiln, and fell into the fire.

A warehouse adjoining the rope-walk of George P. Weaver & Co., on the Germantown road, near the sollgate, with its contents was burned about midnight, involving a lots of about \$3,000.

The neme of an unfortunate man who committed saicide by jumping into the Delaware at Walautst, wharf on Friday evening, was Carlin. He was a laborer, and being homeless, his remains, when rocovered, were taken to the Green House.

homeless, his remains, when records.

Green House.

The interments in the city for the week past were 209,

of which 98 were adults.